## Supervised Learning: Classification

The first type of *supervised learning* that we'll look at is *classification*. Recall that the main distinguishing characteristic of classification is the type of output it produces:

In a classification problem, the outputs are categorical or discrete.

Within this broad definition, there are several main approaches, which differ based on how many classes or categories are used, and whether each output can belong to only one class or multiple classes. Let's have a look.

## Intro to Classification Common types of classification problems: Classification on tabular data Classification on image or sound data Classification on text data

Some of the most common types of classification problems include:

- Classification on tabular data: The data is available in the form of rows and columns, potentially
  originating from a wide variety of data sources.
- Classification on image or sound data: The training data consists of images or sounds whose categories are already known.
- Classification on text data: The training data consists of texts whose categories are already known.

As we discussed in a previous lesson, machine learning requires numerical data. This means that with images, sound, and text, several steps need to be performed during the preparation phase to transform the data into numerical vectors that can be accepted by the classification algorithms.

## Categories of Algorithms



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QUESTION 2 OF 2
Given the following confusion matrix:

Class Positive Negative
Positive 50 5
Negative 20 100

What is the value for the Precision metric?

0.71

0.95

0.86

SUBMI